

The Washington Bee.

Congress
Liberty

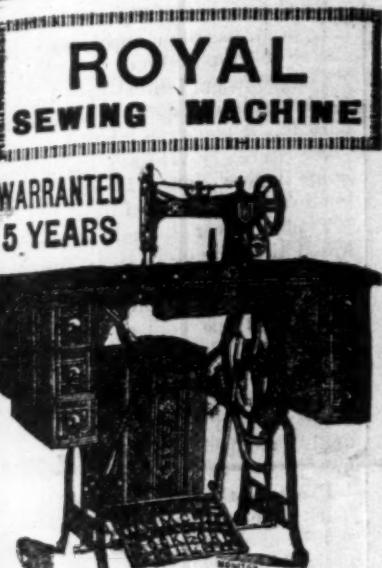
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VOL. XI

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No. 89

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893.



ESTABLISHED 1866.
BURNSTINE'S LOAN OFFICE.
361 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Gold and silver watches, diamonds, jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical tools, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Old gold and silver bought. Unredeemed pledges for sale.

THE WAY THE WIND IS BLOWING.

Mathews of Albany will be nominated to an important position.

Thompson of New York wants the Freedman's Hospital. In that event, Dr. Frances will succeed Dr. Shaed.

The Recordership will go East or West. It is a question the President will decide.

The Liberian mission will go South.

The Sando-Mingo mission will go East.

These appointments will be taken up next week.

Grimké of Boston, Mass., will be promoted shortly.

T. McCant Stewart of New York will get a plum.

Mathews of Albany is regarded by Mr. Cleveland as man of sound convictions. Democratic inclined.

Republicans who imbibed the democratic doctrine after the election will be placed on the probationary roll.

The democratic party will look after them when it is certain that they mean all they say.

THEY SAY.

Treachery can never succeed.

Colored republicans who have turned for office will get left.

Fraudulent political parties can not win.

The Bee is here to stay, notwithstanding the assertion of a weekly contemporary that it has the largest circulation and is the oldest in the City.

The Pilots assertion that it is 14 years old is monumental check.

The paper is four years old and no more.

Look out for our new dress.

The Bee is the peoples paper.

When you see it in the Bee you can say it is so.

The colored editor of Virginia have organized a press association.

Send in your names for the Bee.

Do you want a live paper, if so for the Bee.

Emancipation day parades ought to be abolished.

If the white people would cease subscribing to parades there would be none.

The best evidence that the colored people are opposed to parades is that they refuse to subscribe.

Do you want wedding invitation if so, call at this office.

Some colored nominations will go in shortly.

The boys are getting worried.

It is remarked that it is a long time between drunks.

If they were a little colored, the situation would present another aspect.

Charles Stewart was vindicated.

Mr. Thompson might as well hang his harp upon a willow tree if he thinks that he will get the Freedman's Hospital.

The institution never was better conducted.

It is a district office, hence it will be controlled by the District people.

Some people are too mean to live.

Do you want Job work done? Do you want your institution to live? Patronize them.

THE SAN DOMINGO EPISODE.

Private Advises State that Heureaux Had No Part in the Seizure of a Bank.

H. C. C. Astwood, of this ex-consul to San Domingo, stated yesterday that the published reports of the alleged seizure of French bank by President Heureaux were highly colored and evidently emanated from sources hostile to the present ruler of S. Domingo.

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HARRISON'S GRANDCHILD HURT
A Driver's Recklessness Injures Martha
Harrison and Her Mother.

A driver's recklessness nearly ended the life of ex-President Harrison's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, and his little grandchild, Martha, who have been staying in New York, where the child was under medical treatment by electricity. The two were crossing Broadway, the child in a carriage, when a heavy express wagon dashed around the corner, and, despite the driver's efforts to pull up, the pole of the wagon struck Mrs. Harrison violently and one of the horse's forefeet upset the carriage and sent Martha rolling out on the pavement. Neither were injured except by the shock, and Mrs. Harrison declined to prosecute the driver.

WILL NOT WELCOME JUDD.

Viennese Jew Haters Housed Against
Cleveland's Appointee.

A Vienna dispatch says: The Anti-Semites and the Clericals are greatly agitated over the appointment by President Cleveland of Max Judd, of Missouri, as Consul General at Vienna, the opposition being based upon the ground that Judd is a Hebrew and therefore an undesirable person for the office. Petitions are being prepared addressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph and to the Austrian Foreign Office asking that the Imperial authorities refuse to accept Judd as American Consul General.

LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

He is a South America Indian and He
Will Call on Cleveland.

Eighteen Bolivian Indians, the first to visit the United States, arrived on the steamer Newport, from Colon, on their way to the World's Fair. One of them claims to be the largest man in the world. His name is Jose Santos Mamani, of La Paz, where he is known as the Great Bolivian Giant. He is 9 feet 10 inches high, 25 years old and weighs 418 pounds. The Indians will call on President Cleveland before they go to Chicago.

CARLISLE'S NEW PLAN.

He Proposes to Apportion His Employees
Among the States Equitably.

Secretary Carlisle is having prepared a list of the employees of the Treasury Department. It will show the number of employees credited to each State, the aggregate salary people from the State receive and what by the law of apportionment the State should receive. The District of Columbia is credited with more than 1,000 out of 4,000, when its quota should only be 11. Secretary Carlisle intends to reduce the District's list.

Trial of Dr. Buchanan.

The trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan for poisoning his wife is in progress this week before Recorder Smyth, New York. The first witness was the minister who married Buchanan to Mrs. Sutherland, Richard W. Macomber, a son of the defendant's, testified regarding the marriage and death of Mrs. Buchanan and the defendant's talk and actions. His testimony plainly narrated Buchanan's various admissions as to his efforts to get his wife's money, his answer to her, his repeated assertions that he would get rid of her, and his statement that if the remains were taken up she would be "found full of morphine."

Jennie, the Hugger.

Saginaw, Michigan, is excited over the case of a woman who assaults, hugs and kisses young men. The woman is described as tall, her face fair and smooth, and yet she is apparently as strong as a man. She dresses neatly in black. She is known as "Jennie, the Hugger." The young men have not been driven to stay in nights on account of the assaults.

Privation in New York.

Some idea of the vast army of unemployed persons in New York may be gleaned from the fact that an advertisement for five waiters in a Brooklyn restaurant was responded to by over 500 applicants. The hungry horde blocked up the street, and the presence of a squad of police was necessary to maintain order.

Bullet-Proof Cloth.

The Austrian War Office has accepted the bullet-proof cloth invented by Herr Sydler, an engineer, resident in Paris. The cloth is a third of an inch thick, and is said to be much more pliable than that prepared by the tailor, Dow, in Manheim.

The Treasury Gaining Cash.

The public debt statement issued April 1st shows a gain of cash in the United States Treasury for March of \$1,500,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

After a two months' session the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued.

Military authorities throughout Europe are much interested in the alleged invention of bullet-proof cloth.

A female baseball club, composed of American young women, was mobbed at Almendares, Cuba, several of them being injured.

A new French Cabinet has been formed with M. Melina at its head. The new cabinet is considered weak and certain to soon fall.

It is claimed that the Orange organizations in Ulster are arming and drilling.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS.

A Summary of Current Events—The World's Doings for the Past Six Days Gathered and Condensed for Our Readers.

General.

Bismarck was 78 years of age on April 1st.

The New York Sub Treasury has \$7,000,000 in free gold.

Maryland's peach crop is said to be all right unless there should come late frosts.

The Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver.

The great astronomical event of the month will be the eclipse of the sun on the 16th instant.

Nova Scotia's sugar combing is being hauled over the coals by a legislative committee.

Arthur Padelford and James Williams sail Baltimore club men, each at 185 oysters on a wager.

Gold found by a Union Pacific fireman in sand on the locomotive revealed new oysters in beds in Oregon.

Despite a hard hunt by proxy-seekers, World's Fair stockholders will re-elect the present directors.

Part of the \$10,000,000 fortune of a Scotch uncle may fall to James H. Ferguson of Millbury, Mass.

A band of Apaches have left the reservation fully armed, and are annoying whites in the neighborhood of Phoenix, Ariz.

Governor Flower has ordered a test of the sanity of Murderer Michael T. Slane, in Sing Sing, soon to be electrocuted.

The \$20,000 needed to pay a portion of the floating debt of the Brooklyn Tabernacle has been raised, and Dr. Talmage will remain.

Gunners near Paterson came upon the body of an unknown man in the woods. The body was in a kneeling posture and was frozen stiff.

Corbett, the pugilist, has signed an agreement to box Charley Mitchell at the Coney Island Athletic Club for a purse of \$40,000.

The Jones and Jackson factions, among the Choctaws in Indian Territory, engaged in a battle in which ten men were killed and fifteen wounded.

It has come to light that the late Col. Shepard, of New York, was unable to secure a life insurance several years ago owing to a suspicion of Bright's disease.

The war ships of the United States navy are gathering at Hampton Roads for the great naval review. All arriving foreign warships will be saluted with 24 guns.

Mr. Anderson, of Chicago, saw her husband and a young woman out driving. She pulled both from the carriage and gave them a severe thrashing with a rawhide.

A California sculptor has been awarded a contract by the Smith Family, of Virginia and Nebraska, to model a bronze group of the Captain John Smith-Pocahontas episode.

An exhausted carrier pigeon, with an aluminum band marked "N 7566" on one of its legs, fell dead at Norwich, Conn., and it is supposed to have come from the Narrows.

There is much discussion in Paris over the Ministerial crisis. The general opinion is that a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies is inevitable. New men are wanted in the Cabinet.

The New York Times has been purchased by a syndicate for the sum of \$500,000. This price does not include the building. It is said the policy of the paper will not be changed.

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President Cleveland has definitely decided to open the World's Fair on May 1st, and will send his acceptance to Chicago in a few days. It is not probable that Mrs. Cleveland will attend.

W. C. Ripley, the old man who shot John

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as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

COL. DOUGLAFFS VINDICATED

At last a just man has been vindicated. It has now come to light that Col John W. Douglass was right when he refused to remove dems from office when the republican party in this city made such a hue and cry that there were more democrats in office under the District Government than there were republicans. Col. Douglass informed Ex-President Harrison that his position was right; that there were more republicans in office than there were democrats, but it seems that the leading republicans of this city could not be convinced.

The present Commissioners have made an investigation and it has been ascertained that the republicans are drawing thirty thousand dollars per year more than the democrats.

The presumption is that there will be a discharge of republicans to equalize matters under the District Government.

The BEE always maintained that Col. Douglass was one of the best Commissioners the District ever had and these republicans who asked for his removal will soon see their error.

The attack of Norman B. Pin on Mr. H. C. Smith, at the Bethel Literary on last Tuesday evening was stretched. Mr. Smith is one of the best educated negroes from the South. He is a young man of ability and one who has elevated himself above the common level by a hard struggle. Who will vouch for Pin's ability? Mr. Smith has backing, Can Mr. Pin say as much?

LOCAL CANDIDATES.

There are several candidates for positions under the District Government. There is but one real negro democrat in this District who has any claim to democracy and he is Dr. Jerome Riley. Dr. Riley has been a democrat not from the hope of any reward. Dr. Riley was the only negro democrat in the District prior to and before the election of Mr. Cleveland.

EMANCIPATION DAY, APRIL 16th. WHY THE DAY IS CELEBRATED INSTEAD OF JAN. 1st.

Why do the colored people of the District of Columbia celebrate the 16th day of April as the anniversary of their freedom and entirely ignore the 1st day of January when the Emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln went into effect? The question is often asked and deserves to be answered. The Act of Congress approved April 16, 1862 entitled an "Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" abolished slavery in the District and provided for the payment for the loss of slaves by all persons then loyal to the United States. Three commissioners were authorized to be appointed by the President to pass upon claims of slave owners for their emancipated slaves and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to carry the Act into effect. It was further enacted that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to aid such slaves in emigrating "to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine." This is the substance of the bill. The glad tidings of this law liberating the slave population of the District of Columbia can be better imagined than described as the increase of gratitude and thanks giving ascended to the throne of God for the precious boon of their liberation. The veil of futurity was at that time closely drawn. The country was in the midst of throes of internece war. The great Emancipation Proclamation of Lincoln was then unbroken. The final outcome of the civil war was obscured by the smoke of battle and hence the enactment of this law of liberty extending within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States was like the distant muttering of thunder and the sheet lightning along the horizon that pre-destines the fury of the tempest. The country was aroused as to the true policy of

federal government and the commemoration of the day when this bill of freedom was placed upon the statute books may well be remembered to the latest generation.

There would seem to be no acceptable reason why the first of January should be unheeded by the colored people of the District and many reasons can be given why the day should be commemorated here with appropriate ceremonies. The present colored population of the District of Columbia embraces a large portion of former inhabitants of Southern States who reckon their emancipation or that of their ancestors from the first day of January 1863 when Abraham Lincoln's edict of Emancipation of all brought about the year of the jubilee to the enslaved masses throughout the country. The custom of celebrating this day prevails everywhere in the United States, except in the District, among the colored people who take any notice of our freedom from bondage and residents of the District who is not affected by the Act of April 16, 1862 are justified in their wishes to take proper cognizance of the first of January as the day of the emancipation of the race on the continent. Besides the day is appointed as a national holiday and its observance would not interfere with the daily occupation of the people and even if street parades were discontinued and assembling of the people in their churches and public halls to do honor and perpetuate the remembrance of their national redemption would be sufficient to invoke the approbation of all true Americans.

The monument of statuary in Lincoln Park unveiled by General Grant and dedicated by Frederick Douglass in his admirable oration was erected in remembrance of the Emancipation Proclamation which took effect on the first of January 1863, and not of the Act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, and it seems narrow and selfish to confine the popular rejoicing over a local Act of Congress limited to an area ten miles square and remain indifferent to the event recognized the world over as the greatest Act of the present century and which has immortalized the name of Abraham Lincoln.

If it were desirable to merge the recognition of the two days into one, as it appears to be, let the same go into the greater and as there are but a few months difference in the dates of the said Act and the Emancipation Proclamation and in order to be in unison with the people in the States as regards the day of the celebration why not fix upon the first day of January as the day of our choice and suppress for all time the wranglings and ridicule which local politicians annually bring about to the detriment of the race and thwarting the end which these celebrations were designed to fulfil.

THE COLORED AMERICAN

is the name of a new paper published in this city by Edward E. Cooper, who made such a success of the Indianapolis Freeman. Mr. Cooper is a wide awake journalist and the gentlemen who are associated with him possess the and deserves to be answered. The Act of Congress approved April 16, 1862 entitled an "Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" abolished slavery in the District and provided for the payment for the loss of slaves by all persons then loyal to the United States. Three commissioners were authorized to be appointed by the President to pass upon claims of slave owners for their emancipated slaves and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to carry the Act into effect. It was further enacted that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to aid such slaves in emigrating "to the Republics of Hayti or Liberia or such other country beyond the limits of the United States as the President may determine." This is the substance of the bill. The glad tidings of this law liberating the slave population of the District of Columbia can be better imagined than described as the increase of gratitude and thanks giving ascended to the throne of God for the precious boon of their liberation. The veil of futurity was at that time closely drawn. The country was in the midst of throes of internece war.

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A NARROW MINDED MAN.

Talladega, Ala., Mar. 11, 1898
Miss. Matie W. A. Ross is one of Alabama's best equipped lady teachers. She is now engaged at Gadsden, Ala. as one of the assistant teachers under Mr. G. A. Weaver. A very narrow minded man. Both Miss. Ross and Mr. Weaver write to different newspapers concerning their school work at Gadsden. Mr. Weaver in writing to "Our Work" publisher at Talladega says:

When I came here to be examined, I found that they also wanted an assistant teacher; and that this must be a lady who could act in the capacity of organizer for one of the churches of the city. There were very few such persons I knew, not already employed but I secured one of them in the person of my classmate.

A well known man of large experience, Mr. A. J. Baker, Agent for the Merchant Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., stationed at Janesville, Wis., tell what he knows about Salvation Oil: This is what he has to say: "Your Salvation Oil or a sprain and rheumatism combined, for that is what I used it for, is too beneficial for me so much good that I kept on using it until it cured me. It is the best remedy of the kind I ever used."

Look out next week.

ABE BUZZARD FREE.
He Studied Theology in Prison and Wrote a Lecture.

Abe Buzzard, the famous Pennsylvania outlaw, has been pardoned out of the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, and is now once more a free man, Gov. Pattison having signed his petition, granted by the Board of Pardons. Abe has been studying theology in prison, and it is said he will lecture on religion. He became a close student in prison, with a bent towards religious reading. Theology was his hobby. He is a man of much natural intelligence, now, unable to steadily follow his trade as a carpenter, he is about to make the experiment of appearing as a lecturer. Buzzard has confided his plan to friends who encouraged him in the idea. He is now about 45 years of age. It is not his intention to talk in large cities, but will modestly begin in the prosperous towns of his own county. There he is so well known that he hopes to be successful in a modified degree, at least. The farmers whose wealth was his plunder in by-gone days will have an opportunity to hear him talk religion.

Back in the woods of the Welsh mountain region is a woman and three children who form Abe Buzzard's family. They have had a hard fight for existence while the husband and father was being punished for his crimes. But the wife has always waited for the time that she could again have her husband's support. She is an intelligent woman. An incident showing her devotion was told when Buzzard's release was announced. About two years ago he had a severe spell of sickness and one of his fellow prisoners, fearing that he was about to die, wrote to Abe's wife at her Lancaster County home. She was almost penniless, but had plenty of courage. Taking her oldest child by the hand, she started to walk a distance of eighty miles from her home to Philadelphia. She reached the penitentiary in an exhausted condition, foot-sore and half starved. When her husband recovered his health, she was given a railroad ticket and sent back to her mountain residence.

GENERAL HIRAM BERDAN DEAD.

The Inventor of the Long-Range Rifle Expires Suddenly.

General Hiram Berdan, inventor of the famous Berdan long-range powder torpedoes and rifle, died suddenly at the Metropolitan Club house, Washington, D. C., while engaged in a game of chess with Admiral Crosby. He had been suffering with angina pectoris. General Berdan was born at Plymouth, Mich., about 1823. He was Colonel of the First United States Sharpshooters on November 30, 1861, and was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, and Major General of Volunteers for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg. General Berdan was for several years in Russia, and because of his services to that Government was awarded a considerable sum of money. He entered into contracts with Russia for furnishing the Czar's army with large supplies of the celebrated rifle bearing his name.

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THE BEE

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

EARL WASHINGTON.

W. Fowler, 318 1/2 S. E.

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Amount of money the amount and what it is for should be distinctly stated.

All letters, etc., should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO.

Washington D. C.

UBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
1109 1/2 S. N. W. WASH. D. C.

WHERE THE BEE CAN BE HAD
Prof. J. W. Fowler, 318 1/2 S. street, s. e.
J. H. Bell, Druggist, corner 18th and M
street, north west.
Philadelphia House, 345 Penn. Ave., n. w.
W. W. Jackson, 228 1/2 S. street, n. w.
Moore, a. ne., 206 1/2 S. street, n. w.
J. P. S. Ward, 332 Pennsylvania Ave., n. w.

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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA,

W. A. Carter, 318 Wilkes street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893

Locals.

KERNAN'S LYCEUM THEATRE
Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street
Week commencing Monday April 10th
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION!

Wm. MULDOON
Champion Wrestler of the World, and Trainer of Champions, and his own School of Athletes. Services of Olympic Games-Sparrows-Matches and Wrestling Bouts, in Conjunction with Lester and Williams'

"ME AND JACK" CO.
Next Week-Bobby Manchester's Night Owls.

WANTED: At this office two ladies to learn the printing business. Permanent work. Apply at once.

FOR RENT: Three large furnished rooms with board. Gas, bath room, hot and cold water. Meals served to all parts of the city. Table board first class. Mrs. D. Thompson, 1642 10th st. n. w.

PERSONALS.

Hon. H. C. Astwood has returned from New York.

Hon. J. M. Langston is writing a book.

Miss. Eva A. Chase who has been quite sick with a severe cold has improved.

Mr. James A. Ross of Iowa is still in the City.

Mrs. Ella V. C. Williams will visit the City next month.

Rev. Daniel Brown will probably be appointed to a foreign mission. Rev. Brown is a son of Rev. J. M. Brown.

Hon. J. C. Mathews of Albany N. Y. is expected to visit the City shortly.

Incomparably the best remedy, in use for all afflictions of the chest and throat. Mr. Thomas Lyons, Fort Washington, Pa., says: I caught a very severe cold and cough in my breast, and I bought one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and obtained great relief. I took two more bottles and am now well and hearty. I think every family should keep a bottle or two in the house.

EMANCIPATION DAY SPEAKERS.

W. Calvin Chase to Deliver the Principal Address of the Occasion.

The committee on speakers for the thirty-first anniversary celebration of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia met last evening at 6 o'clock.

Maj. W. C. Cox, presiding, and Dr. D. M. Turner, Secretary. On motion of Maj. Cox Mr. W. Calvin Chase was unanimously selected as orator of the day. The other speakers selected are Hon. H. C. Astwood, Jess Lawson, Hon. J. Milton Turner, Hon. B. K. Bruce, Col. James Hill of Mississippi, H. C. Smith of Alabama, Revs. R. H. Dyson, Robert Johnson, Hon. A. M. Clapp, Dr. J. E. Rankin, and Col. George M. Arnold.

The exercises will be held at Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon April 17, as the 16th falls on Sunday.

The officers of the meeting will be as follows: Meeting called to order by the president of the day, Mr. George W. Stewart, who will introduce the presiding officer of the meeting, B. K. Bruce; secretary, Prof. J. M. Gregory, and chaplain, Rev. Walter H. Brooks.

THE NEW DRESS.

On account of the delay in the new heading for the BEE, it is impossible for us to have to show its find combs this week. The BEES have been industriously at work, gathering honey from every spring flower so that the comb with a little may be admired. Do not tire of getting out of patience, as you all will know that the little BEE has been making honey for ten years, as well as offering stings to grave offenders.

ENTERPRISE.

Among some of the most enterprising young men in this City are the Watson Brothers. These gentlemen have opened a first class grocery and provision store at No. 1809 12th st. n. w. They have everything first class and if the people are anxious to support worthy and enterprise young men they ought to call and inspect this store if nothing more.

The Sunday school entertainment at Asbury Church Monday evening was largely attended. The assistant superintendent Mr. Clark said that the church under the new pastor, who was an educated gentleman, was doing well as well as the sabbath school.

M. S. KOONCE & CO.,
CATERERS & CO. FECTIONARIES,

ICE CREAM

Wholesale RETAIL PARLOR

1510 14th str., n. w.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Subscribe for the BEE.

THE

KEYSTONE

HOTEL,

3022 State St.

CHICAGO,

ILL.

will open for the

reception of first-

class guests June

4th, 1892, Hotel,

Cafe and Sample

Room, elegantly

furnished with

every modern in-

ment.

MEALS REASONABLE

—Cable and Elevated—Railway

rains direct to the "World's Co-

mplexion grounds" and to all parts of the city pass our doors

regularly.

When visiting our city please

favor us with your patronage, and

obligie, Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN M. HUNTER,

CHAS. B. MORTIMER,

Proprietors.

N. B. Rooms can be engaged by letter in advance.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

DETROIT, MICH.

THOS. W. PALMER, Pres.

O. R. LOOKER, Secretary.

Everyone Needs Insurance.

Life Insurance and Investment Combined.

The policies of this Company are issued for 10, 15 and 20 year periods and are adapted to the incomes and ages of all. These contracts have cash values printed on their face enabling the insured to know exactly the worth of his policy from year to year.

ENDORSED BY THE LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF THE COUNTRY.

For want of space we print only

one testimonial, that of the Hon.

Wm. McKinley, Governor of Ohio.

Joseph T. Sazton, Esq., Agent

Mich. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have your enquiry

about your company. In reply, beg

to say that I commenced insuring

your company in 1873 and have

since taken out an additional poli-

cy with you for \$5,000. I have

great faith in your company, and

if I desired additional insurance

would surely take it out with you.

Yours truly,

W. MCKINLEY, JR.

CANTON, O., April 24, '92.

For further information as to

dates, kind of policies desired, etc.,

call on or address, J. S. WALKER,

Special Agent, 1224 F St., n. w.

The smallest Pill in the World!

Why do you suffer

from Dyspepsia and Headache,

rendering life miserable, when the

remedy is at your hand?

TUTT'S

Tiny Liver Pills.

will quickly remove all this trouble,

enable you to eat and digest your

meals easily and comfortably, and

enjoy life to the full.

As we journey through life let us live

by the way.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We intend to make an entire change, not only the typographical, but in every department of the paper, which will make it not only the leading racial journal in the country, but the best, typographically. It will be as it always has been, indeed.

In view of this subscriber who are indebted to the firm are requested to pay us in full by the last of this month. If you cannot call to the office the collector will visit you.

Please have the money ready

NOTICE.

—THE ORIGINAL OLD LINE—

Quaker Co.

Penn Mutual Life INS. CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

INCORPORATED 1847.

Assets \$19,574,731 11

Surplus 2,729,696 54

EDWARD M. NEEDLES, President

HENRY C. BROWN, Secy and Treas.

Purely Mutual.

No Assessments.

A CLEAN RECORD OF 45 YEARS

LARGE DIVIDENDS,

Affording the cheapest possible

insurance consistent with absolute

security,

Under the direction of an honest

and conservative board of

directors and the laws of Penn-

sylvania

The PENN MUTUAL issues all

the best forms of policies combin-

ing absolute protection with invest-

ment.

These contracts contain three

very important features to the poli-

cy holder (should he wish to dis-

continue his payments because of

temporary embarrassment) name-

ly:

First.—To secure a paid up poli-

cy, or,

Second.—To have the face value

of the policy extended for as many

years and days as the reserved value

will carry it, which is always spec-

ified in the policy when issued, or

Third, To secure a loan on the poli-

cy from the Company.

The PENN MUTUAL is noted

for its solidity and its strictly hon-

orable dealings with its policy

HIS NARROW ESCAPE.

The Train Was Stopped in Time to Avert a Disaster.

He had just boarded a fourth street car when his face turned ashen gray, and, with a choking sound in his throat, he clutched at his inside pocket, leaped from the platform to the street with a cry of "Stop that train! Stop that train!" and darted down central avenue like a maniac, overturning a banana stand, knocking down a small newsboy and slinging the clutch of a vigilant policeman who pursued him on a run with a roar of "Stop, thief, stop!" says the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*.

"Stop that train!" he yelled to the elevator boy as he sprang through the entrance of the Grand Central, tripped over the rubber mat and rolled headlong into the waiting-room.

"Stop that train, for heaven's sake!" he screamed, as he jumped down the stairs in mad leaps, crushed a woman's bonnet box and knocked the breath out of a Cleveland traveling man in his furious flight.

"Will no one stop that train?" he wailed, as he fought with the turnstile tender at the gate, and, at last, hurling him back against the grating, plunged through the gate and ran down the aisle on the wings of the wind, waving a parcel over his head in a despairing appeal to the brakeman on the rear platform of the fast disappearing New York vestibule limited.

"Stop that train, for the sake of all that's holy!" he howled, as he butted a truckman in the stomach and upset a tram of fifteen Saratogas. "Stop that train!" shouted the trainmen in the shed. "Stop that train!" whooped the passengers from the windows of the other cars along the way. "Stop that train!" shrieked the disheveled and terror-stricken man, pallid with fear.

"Stop that train!"

With a grinding of wheels far out in the yards and a snort of steam the engine stopped; the conductor leaped to the ground and ran back, pale with anxiety, to the spot; the porter climbed half way out of the window with startling eyes; and the breathless man, darting up to the car, hung gaspingly to the rail as he handed to the brakeman a package, and choked:

"Please hand them to Mary—they're her curlin' irons—she would a' skinned me alive if I'd forgot 'em."

As the train rounded the last turn of the old canal bed a brakeman, with a face like a thunder cloud, passed through the coaches solicitously inquiring for Mary.

A Woman's Impression of London.

The busy woman who earns her own dollars, and who is obliged to save them carefully for a long time in order that she may make a trip to the old world, is very much interested in finding out how these carefully saved dollars may be made to do the best service. Somebody has told her that she can get luxurious apartments in London for about £1 a week. And she figures upon this basis how far she can go with her money. Her first day's hunt for apartments will, I fancy, surprise her. Of course she will begin as all Americans do—to look through the aristocratic precincts of South Kensington and Mayfair.

These houses, where lodgings are let, have been rented usually by the upper servants in some great family, who have carefully saved enough from their wages year by year to go into the business. The cook has married the butler; they have taken a house, usually a furnished house; between them they dispense entirely with servants, and their main dependence for the year is what they get from the American tourists during the summer season.

They know full well that European travelers would not think for a moment of paying the prices which they ask Americans. So, when our friend, the woman of small resources, rings the bell at one of these hostleries, she is surprised to find that the apartments, which do not strike her as being particularly luxurious, are all the way from five to nine guineas per week. There is no English coin which represents the guinea, but it is thought more elegant in London to use "guineas" than "pound." And the guinea contains an extra shilling.

Our weary friend goes on and on in search of cheap apartments, but she must give up the West Side and come down to the vicinity of Bedford Square and the British Museum, where she will find quite a colony of American tourists of small means, and possibly she will be able to live for three guineas a week. Nevertheless this is the case. And she is obliged to put up with a stuffy little room on the third or fourth floor, without fire. Very few rooms in London have appliances for warming, and the climate is cold and damp always. The little fourth-floor room will be lighted by one candle, and for the privilege of having this candle the occupant pays sixpence per week extra.

Everything is extra. You are charged for the washing of your bed linens and towels; you are charged for attendance, and if it should happen that there is a grate in your room, and you indulge in the luxury of a fire, you are charged sixpence a scuttle for "coals." There is nothing clean in London.

I think the American woman on her first visit is always somewhat appalled by the dinginess of the beds. Indeed, I am sure there is no appliance of modern civilization quite as awful as the English bed. It is composed of an innumerable number of mattresses piled one on top of the other. Heaven knows what they are filled with, but they are hard and lumpy and bumpy to a degree. Springs are an unknown quantity. If they exist at all they have long since grown weary of performing any office.

There is no such thing as hot water in London. You ask for it and you are brought some that is possibly blood warm. They call it hot. Possibly from their standpoint it is, for everything in England is cold, cold, cold. —*N. Y. Herald*.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

For Ways That Are Dark It Is Undoubtedly Queer.

The crooked ways of the Chinese justice are strikingly exemplified by some cases recorded in the *Pekin Gazette*.

In one a commandant at Ch'ingchow, having reason to suspect that some wanton acts of mischief done to his roof were due to the spite of a misguided clerk, he told one of his corporals that the man was a "sorcerer."

The record of proceedings in the Chinese courts goes on gravely to say that the corporal thereupon went out and had a fight with the clerk and afterwards laid against him a complaint of sorcery.

The commandant then arranged with the corporal that the latter should accuse the clerk not only of practising witchcraft, but of having asked assistance in assassinating the commandant. Afraid to refuse a favor of his superior, the young man obeyed, and a convenient witness was duly provided.

The civil authorities apparently had their doubts, and the case was removed to a higher court. Then the corporal became frightened lest his share in the conspiracy should come out, and went to see the commandant. Being refused admittance, he threatened to expose the whole matter; and so alarmed was the commandant at the threat that he straightway shot himself.

It is at this point, as one commentator has remarked, that the peculiarity of Chinese justice "comes in," for no sooner did the authorities hear of the commandant's suicide than they sentenced the unhappy corporal to death by strangulation for "compassing" his superior's self-murder!

A Surprise Party.

He was a comfortable-looking, middle-aged man searching for a boarding place, and he struck one that was just started, and was the first inspector to ascend the drugged steps.

A neat maid answered his summons. (This was surprise number one.)

He was shown into a cosy parlor where a grate fire was burning. (This was surprise number two.)

There was an open piano on which some classic music was displayed. There were also some new books on the centre table. (This was surprise number three.)

In a moment the mistress of the house entered. She was young, well dressed, and did not greet the stranger with a commercial smile. (This was surprise number four.)

The gentleman explained his wish to become a boarder, and soon the landlady showed him a room which was comfortably and substantially furnished.

(This was surprise number five.)

He remarked to the lady: "This room is not 'elegantly furnished.' It looks like a home."

"Did I advertise elegantly furnished rooms?" asked the lady anxiously.

"No. That's why I came. I think now there is nothing but the mess. May I ask if you have cabinet pudding often?"

"Never, sir."

"Nor molasses pie?"

"I never heard of it."

(This was surprise number six. It was almost a shock.)

"Madam," said the new boarder, "I am well-to-do and can give you good references. I perceive by your dress that you are a widow. Let me be your only boarder for life. I am a single man."

This was rather in the nature of a surprise to the widow, and she asked time to think of it, but a wedding in the near future is a foregone conclusion.

The Apple in Legend and Fable.

There are few myths which play so conspicuously a role in fable and story as the apple. It shone golden in the garden of the Hesperides. Aphrodite, like Eve, held it in her hand, and the serpent and the dragon mounted guard over it. Solomon sang its praises, and in Arab story it is the fruit of healing. Odysseus yearned for it in the garden of Alcinous, and Tantalus strove vainly to reach it in Hades; and the Eddas tell us that Idura, the Goddess of Virtue, treasured apples, the gifts of the gods, of such wondrous virtue that, as age approached, she had only to taste them to renew her youth. Thus she secured perpetual youth, until Raynor proclaimed universal annihilation. In many a northern story the golden bird seeks the golden apple in the king's garden, and when the tree is reached and found bare of fruit, does Frau Bertha tell her love that it was because of a mouse that gnawed at the roots? In the mythology of the north, the apple is oftentimes the tempter, and occasionally makes the nose grow so prodigiously that nothing but a bear will suffice to bring it once more into presentable shape.

Paying His Bills.

"Look here, Winebiddle, I understand, you have been telling people I don't pay my bills."

"You've been misinformed, Gilder-sleeve."

"You didn't say that, then?"

"No, I didn't; but since you have mentioned the subject, I will tell you that I don't really believe you do."

"What! You don't believe I pay my bills?"

"That's what I said."

"I'd like to know what ground you have for saying that. I'd have you know that I don't owe a cent I can not pay, and that I meet my obligations as they come due, with strict punctuality."

"That only proves what I said—that you don't pay your bills."

"What on earth do you mean? Are you crazy?"

"Not at all. My point is this: It is not your bills that you pay; you pay the men who owe the money to. Have a cigar!"

"Thanks. So long."

"Good-morning."

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Reminiscences of the Stirring Times of the Year 1793.

The United States was a mere baby among nations in the year 1793, but it was a baby of promise. The American spirit had not then asserted itself, except in matters of war and government, and the people were only feeling their way. But in 1793 probably the first great American invention was made by a citizen of the United States, and the cotton-gin was given to the world. The inventor was named Eli Whitney, and through the perfection of his machine the United States began to grow richer.

After 100 years we think of and remember the man who did so much toward furthering the interests of commerce, and with the recollection of Eli Whitney comes the thought of the great General, George Washington, who in 1793 was inaugurated President of the United States for the second time. The two names are linked together in the year 1793, for the living owe a debt to each.

France, who had aided us in our struggle for independence, was in a state of disorder in 1793. Louis XVI, the King of France, was imprisoned by his subjects, tried, condemned to death, and beheaded on the 21st of January.

The French people went mad that year. They were intoxicated with blood, and on February 1st declared war with England and Holland. And in addition all France was fighting with itself.

Every Frenchman suspected and feared his friend and neighbor, and the Reign of Terror was established in that unhappy country. Marat was stabbed by Charlotte Corday; Queen Marie Antoinette was beheaded; Madame Roland and the Duke of Orleans lost their heads by the guillotine, and altogether poor France had a most terrible time of it. The French spirit was wholly unlike the strong, peaceful American spirit that had just begun to assert itself. George III was reigning in England then, and nothing deserving of special mention occurred there during that year.

Poland in 1793 was nearing its end as an independent State. Russia, under various pretenses, had gradually made its way into the kingdom, and that year a second partition treaty of the possessions of Poland was signed.

The people saw their country being gradually absorbed by their powerful neighbors on all sides, and were unable to do anything to stem the tide of national disaster. It was only two years before the time when the last King of Poland, Stanislaus II, was given up to the crown and the end was foreseen.

In 1793 the outside world first learned something definite regarding the Chinese Empire. We do not know very much now, but a hundred years ago people knew absolutely nothing.

Earl Macartney arrived in Peking in September, at the head of an English embassy. He was received by the Emperor and then requested to depart, which he wisely did in October. But the embassy found out a number of things; among others that the population of China was said to be 330,000,000, and that there 4,402 wall cities in the empire. It must have been very difficult to find out the little that they did, for the Chinese never cared for foreigners any more than we care for the Chinese now. That year, however, when China showed her exclusiveness, and gave no desire to be enlightened, Williams' College was founded at Williamsburg, Mass. In 1793 the great congress of Antwerp was held in that city, and in Hayti the blacks, following the Chinese exclusiveness, got rid of nearly all the whites on the island by killing them.

Other notable things occurred in that year, but they are not easily recalled or referred to. The world was not so busy then as it is now, daily newspapers were few and far between, while the methods of communication were very bad. If a writer in 1793 refers back a hundred years to find out what was going on at this time, he will have an easy task, for the newspapers of this age will aid future historians in giving them a minute record of all that happens in all the world over.—Philadelphia Press.

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